









# FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. E. A. HEWETT.

## IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT HAPPY VALLEY

The funeral service for the late Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., took place at Happy Valley, last evening, and the large attendance of the civil, naval and military authorities bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was held. The body, which will be conveyed to England for interment, was brought by launch to Stone Pier, where it was met by "D" Company of the Volunteer Reserves (of which deceased was a member), under Lieut. Hancock and Sgt. Major Cooke, and placed upon a gun carriage. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, upon which was placed the cap and side arms of the deceased. The gun-carriage was drawn by "D" Company, the procession being headed by a firing party, furnished by "B" Company of the Reserves, with reversed arms, who were followed by the band of the 18th Infantry, and buglers from the Shropshire Regiment, while a naval detachment, the Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Special Police Reserve, along with other Volunteer Reserves and Volunteers, marched at the rear of the procession. At the Monument the cortege was joined by H.E. the Governor, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, representatives of the Army and Navy, and members of the general public. The band then commenced to play the sad strains of Chopin's Funeral March, and the procession slowly made its way to an open space in the cemetery, where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone, (Chaplain of St. Paul's College). When the coffin had been placed on a draped *dais* the members of the Reserves lined up on either side, and the impressive service proceeded, the committal sentences being omitted. At the concluding words of the officiating clergyman three volleys were fired over the body, and the "Last Post" was sounded.

The coffin was then undraped, and those present paid a last tribute to one who had so recently been amongst them. The brassplate bore the simple inscription:

EDBERT ANSGAR HEWETT,  
Died, November 24th, 1915.  
Aged 55 years.

The principal mourners were Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, A. B. Martin, A. J. W. Rosser, J. S. McCann, P. Buckle and L. Robinson, (of the P. and O. Staff in Hongkong), and among those also present were:—H.E. the Governor, Major-General F. Ventris, (General Officer Commanding the troops); Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, (Attorney-General); Hon. Mr. E. R. Halford, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. McL. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police); the Hon. Sir Paul Charter, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, (members of the Executive and Legislative Councils); Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice); Bishop Lander, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, (Pulse Judge); Col. Darling, R.E., Lt.-Col. Lee, Captain Cassell, Major Harris, Edg, Major Hawkins, Captain de Piro, Captain Riddle, and Lieut. Kennedy, (of the regular forces of the Colony); Captain and Adjutant G. K. Hall Brutton, Major Wakenham, Captain Champkin, and Sgt. Major Black, (of the Volunteer Reserves); Captain Hutchison, and Captain D. Armstrong, (Hon. A.D.C.s to H.E. the Governor); Col. Chapman, V.D., (Commanding Volunteer Corps); Major MacDonald, Capt. and Adjutant Stewart, Capt. G. P. Lammert, Captain G. G. Wood, Captain Murray Scott, Surgeon Lieut. McKenny, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Danby, Lieut. Crowther Smith, and Lieut. Rayworth, (of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps); Vice-Admiral Anstey, Commander Beckett, Lieut. Commander Blackman, Commander Games, Commander Gibson, Commander Dawson, Lieut. Forbes, Surgeon General Haskins, Engineer Lieut. Lambert, R.N.R., Engineer Lieut. Nuttall, Lieut. Pooley, R.N.R., Chief Carpenter Mitchellmore, Warrant Officers Brown, Griffiths, Edwards, Berry, Clarke, and Chief Turbine Superintendent Sylvester, (representing the Naval forces of the Colony); Rev. G. M. Tichborne, (Naval Chaplain); Bishop Pozzoni, Father Gabardi, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. J. H. King, (D.S.P.); Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (D.S.P. Reserve); Mr. D'Ottengien, (Russian Consul); Mr. Liebert, (French Consul); Mr. G. E. Anderson, (American Consul); Mr. Inai, (Japanese Consul); Mr. Twist, (Dutch Consul); Capt. Lukmanoff, (Russian Consulate); Dr. Koch, Dr. Fitzwilliams, and Messrs. F. A. Hazeland, W. Dixon, A. E. W. Williams, (Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce); C. D. Wilkinson, E. Gordon Lowder, H. P. Winslow, G. T. Edkins, H. J. Gedge, E. H. Sharp, K.C., S. H. Dodwell, T. F. Hough, H. W. Looker, R. Melbourne, G. Nisbet, H. W. Bird, D. W. Craddock, R. Shevan, R. M. Dyar, J. W. Holmes, A. W. Grant, N. J. Stubb, P. H. Holvak, D. Kraft, C. A. Hooper, A. S. D. Cousland, A. V. Lang, G. A. Dunlop, K. Dai, (T.K.K.); T. Kusumoto, (N.Y.K.); Y. Asai, (O.S.K.); A. W. Van Andel, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tze, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, J. J. Lieria, M. S. Northcote, F. Smythe, H. P. White, H. Percy Smith, W. G. C. Worcester, A. R. Lowe, etc.

In addition to the above, the staff of the Sanitary Department was also represented by its Inspectors, who attended in uniform.

There was an exceptionally numerous and beautiful collection of floral tributes, which were sent by the following:—

"In kind Remembrance" from: Sir Henry and Lady May, Chairman and Directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., the European staff of the Hongkong Office, the Chinese staff of the Hongkong Office, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. D. Parr, Committee and members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Committee and members of the Hongkong Club, United Services R.C., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Butterfield and Swire, Lewis, Bingham, and Matthews, Staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Office of N.Y.K., T.K.K., and O.S.K., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., S. J. David & Co., Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Gibb Livingstone & Co., Fochow, Staff of Thos. Cook & Sons, Standard Oil Company, Chartered Bank, Russian Volunteer Fleet, Hongkong Printing Press, Gandie, Price & Co., Holland-China Trading Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Hughes & Hough, David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Swedish Trading Co., Abdoolly Ebrahim & Co., Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men, and "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Officers Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Sgt. Mess, H.K.V.C., Officers 7th Punjab, Sanitary Inspectors, Major G. H. Wakenham, Captain G. K. Hall Brutton, Lieut. B. R. Branch, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Hon. Mr. David Landale, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shollin, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gedge, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. J. W. Helles, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. J. A. Hummer, Mr. G. G. Coppin, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. C. Worcester, Mr. M. Young, Mr. R. Shevan, Mr. J. A. Young, Mr. John Lambert, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teggart, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mr. P. Krenner, Mr. V. D'Ottengien, Captain Lukmanoff, Mr. S. Steekmoet, Mr. S. Inai, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. E. Ezra, Mr. T. Arthur, Mr. J. T. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ewan Ormiston, P. C. Potts and R. Hancock, Drs. Fitzwilliams and Daimaboy Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gedge, Mr. J. A. Schepard, Mr. E. Pabney, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen-Randall, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Setna, Mr. R. A. Dunsen, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. de V. Soares, Mr. D. K. Khars, Mr. A. M. C. da Silva, Mr. P. M. Graue, Mr. T. Kusumoto, Mr. H. Yamauchi, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. T. Hagashi, Mr. L. Cunio, Mr. Lam Ping Yin, Mr. and Mrs. Lam Woo, Messrs. Tung Lee, "Dosing No. 1 Driyan," Mr. Wong Kam Fok, Mr. Wong On Fong, Mr. Lam Kwong Sik, Mr. La Chu Soong, Mr. Wong Wing Fong, Mr. Cheung Wing Cho, Mr. Lui Yau, Messrs. Wong Ping Shun and Wong K'a Ho, and Ah Chook.

## THE COTTON TRADE.

### A PERPLEXED SITUATION.

In view of the marked rise in the prices of raw cotton during the last two or three months the statistical position with regard to the article is attracting the increased attention of all interested. The recent advances relating to the American crop have not been at all favourable, and it is evident some deterioration in the plant has occurred. According to official Government reports the yield this season is expected to be rather less than 11,000,000 bales, as compared with 15,087,000 bales last season. The extent of consumption this year is a puzzle to all concerned. Exports hold very divergent views as to the requirements of spinners throughout the world. This difference of opinion is largely due to the uncertainty as to the wants of users in Europe. Messrs. Neill Brothers, of London, have issued a forecast for consumption of 15,000,000 bales, whilst Mr. T. B. Ellison, of Liverpool, who is an authority of weight, has published a figure of 12,500,000 bales. It may be said that the visible supply at the moment is 3,439,000 bales, against 2,144,000 bales at the same time last year. The deliveries to spinners in Great Britain so far this season amount to 642,623 bales, as compared with 237,592 bales last year. The stock in Liverpool is 681,740 bales, against 471,310 bales. Current month figures are now quoted in Liverpool at about 7d. a pound, and, although the position of the article is strong, there are some people who fear easier rates in the near future.

### SPINNERS SCARCER AND WEAVERS DISCONTENTED.

The Lancashire spinning industry is in an irregular condition. Owing to the lack of operatives few mills are able to run all machinery. A proposal is now being made to reduce the cost of production of yarn by stopping some factories and running others at full stretch, and the workpeople to be transferred from one mill to another. Arrangements in this connection are to be made by the Master Spinners' Federation, and it is believed that if an adequate scheme can be formed the trade unions will assist in the matter.—*The Times*.

A memorandum from The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, states:—In the spring of this year Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B., felt compelled, owing to ill-health, to tender his resignation as Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department, an office which he had held since the inception (largely due to himself) of the St. John Ambulance Association in 1877, and it was transmitted to Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Grand Prior, with the deepest regret. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept Sir Herbert Perrott's resignation as from the Eve of St. John Baptist last. His Royal Highness has appointed as Sir Herbert Perrott's successor, Major William O. Frichard, late 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, who was severely wounded in the Battle of the Aisne, and is incapacitated from further active service.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE.

### ITS FUTURE POLICY.

The Trafalgar Day Manifesto of the Navy League in reviewing with satisfaction the present naval situation declares that the strength, fighting capacity, and general efficiency of the British Fleet stand at a higher level than has ever previously been achieved even in the glorious history of the British Navy. Nor merely is this so, but it is equally gratifying that our Naval administration in all its complex and elaborate detail is being conducted with the qualities of vigour, skill and foresight which leave nothing to be desired. The achievements of the Fleet during the past fourteen months have more than vindicated the absolute confidence of the Empire in the capacity of the Navy to discharge its great trust.

In the exceptional circumstances of the time the Navy League cannot do more than indicate in general terms the Naval policy to the promotion of which the energies of the movement will in the future be devoted:—

The League will continue with all the resources at its disposal to advocate that under all circumstances the British Empire must maintain as the basis of Imperial policy the Command of the Sea.

The League will resist all effort to weaken national enthusiasm in order to bring about a premature and ill-considered peace, and will continue to exhort the nation that nothing less than the destruction of the menace of German sea-power can secure in the future the peace of the world.

In the light of the experience gained since the beginning of the present conflict, the League is more than ever convinced that the establishment of a practical scheme designed to safeguard the food supply of the people of the British Isles in time of war must be undertaken by the State at the earliest convenient opportunity.

The League holds that the training of British Boys for a sea career should receive the definite recognition and support of the Government and the Educational Authorities of the Country. Now that the Country is involved in the greatest war the world has known the League maintains that the teaching of naval history and the study of the part which the Navy plays in the unity and prestige of the Empire should be made an especial feature of elementary education in every community under the British Crown.

The Members of the League are proud that their efforts in the past in the cause of Sea Supremacy have not been in vain. It is now more essential than ever before that there should be no relaxation of zeal and watchfulness in securing that the national policy of the United Kingdom shall adequately provide for the problems of the future.

## CRICKET.

### H.K.C.C. "A" v. KOWLOON "A."

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. in the above match on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday:—R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, Major H. P. Harris-Edg, J. Glaister, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith, M. M. Mass, G. R. Sayer, J. Thomas, and A. N. Other.

### HONGKONG "B" v. KOWLOON "B."

The following will represent Hongkong "B" in the above match at Kowloon to-morrow, at 2.15 p.m.:—R. P. Thurfield (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, E. H. Baker, A. L. Gace, S. S. Moore, Major Morgan, F. F. Marlet, E. B. Reed, F. Syme, Thomson, H. H. Taylor, and A. Whitmarsh.

## H.K. CIVIL SERVICE v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on the Military Ground to-morrow, at 2 p.m.:—R. E. O. Bird (Captain), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, E. T. Lumble, W. Hill, R. G. Southerton, T. Deane, F. A. Biden, R. C. Witchell, C. Sara, E. W. Dawson, and C. J. Tatchi. Umpire, W. Higby. Scorer, W. Fincher.

## FOOTBALL.

### SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches were played off on Wednesday:—

SENIOR LEAGUE.  
St. Joseph's, 1; St. Paul's, 0.  
St. Stephen's, 1; Diocesan, 0.  
JUNIOR LEAGUE.  
St. Joseph's, 2; St. Paul's, 0.  
St. Stephen's, 0; Wantsoi, 0.  
Diocesan, 1; Kadoorie, 1.  
Yau-mai, 3; Saiyingpun, 0.

## KAILAN MINES OUTPUT.

The total output of the Kailan Administration mines for the week ending November 13th amounted to 67,934 tons, and the sales to 63,243 tons.

## MACAO NOTES.

### [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, November 24th.

"THAT IS THE WAY THE MONEY GOES." The busiest parts of the city at present are Mong-ha and Sackong. The hills are being cut away and reclamations are in hand on the north side of the Green Island, and the dredger is at work daily digging up the mud. In these directions more than three-quarters of a million are being spent in dredging, laying rails, etc., but that is not all, and complaints are heard of the waste of time and money that goes on. The hill-cutting and the reclamations are under the direction of the P.W.D., while the dredging of the harbour and the removal of the mud to a distance of twelve or fifteen miles out, is in charge of the harbour office and a special staff. Why, one wonders, is the mud taken up not used for filling in the reclamation? By this method much money would be saved.

## BILLY SUNDAYISMS.

[The Rev. William A. Sunday, the noted evangelist, has been conducting a series of revival meetings at Omaha, Neb. Below are a few of the bright sayings in which his sermons abound.]

I want to strike a deathblow at the idea that being a Christian takes a man out of the busy whirl of the world's life and activity and makes him a spineless and effeminate proposition.

Running away from the world in order to be good makes religion a matter of place and observance.

Men will gladly draw their check for \$10,000 to establish a children's hospital and see nothing in the fact that the money came out of \$200,000 made from a system of child labour which crushes more children in one year than the hospital will heal in ten.

Trying not to be bad is about the most difficult and trying job in the world.

God likes to see a man leave the collar and go to the roof garden of life.

Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back.

Manhood and womanhood does not depend on muscle. Apparent size is one thing, real size is another. If you don't believe it, try to stop a hornet with the end of your nose when he is going a mile a minute.

You can keep a cow alive on potato peelings but she won't give any milk, and when a cow stops giving milk her mission in life is at an end. You don't keep cows for company.

Many young people are good in the beginning, but they are like the fellow that was killed by falling off a skyscraper—they stop too quick.

The newspaper to-day is a better college than Abraham Lincoln had—just the newspaper.

There are multitudes of people who select from the Bible what they personally like; they can codify God and eliminate what they don't like.

## SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

### INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron Ishii Kikujiro, the Foreign Minister, is staying at the residence of Mr. Ozawa Zensuke, Sanjo-dori, Kami-Kyoku, Kyoto. To Press representatives Baron Ishii spoke on the China question as follows:—

"In view of the delivery to Peking of a Note of advice from the Japanese Government soon after my appointment to the Foreign Office, some accused me of taking this action without first making a careful and extensive study of the situation in China. The accusation is unwarranted. When I learned on my way home by a Reuter telegram what was happening, I did not anticipate the presentation of a Note by Japan, but in view of the possibility of this course being taken, I conceived a plan of my own while on board the steamer. I saw Consul Inai at Singapore, and Consul-General Inai at Hongkong, and ascertained from them the existing state of things in China. Before I landed at Kobe, I had already made up my mind concerning Japan's course of action. If China does not change her present ambiguous attitude, and continues to provocative, it will work her great harm. Japan has addressed a Note of advice to China out of the sincerest friendship as a neighbour. Should the Chinese Government set it at naught, therefore, it must be held responsible for any consequence resulting therefrom. The attitude of the Japanese Government will take up in such an event is already fixed and unalterable. But, of course, I cannot give publicity to the programme. Diplomacy may be likened to playing go. According to the steps the other player takes, measure should be taken so as not to be checkmated. Considering who the other party is in this go-playing, there is no knowing what steps our adversary will take. But we have a rough idea of them, and not much anxiety need be felt."

## DEVICE FOR AIRSHIP PROTECTION.

F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbour defence now being tested by the United States Navy, and father of the electric torpedo steering gyroscope, announced he had perfected a plan for airship detection at long range by means of microphones, which he believes would rid London of the terror of the "Ze." He said he had already been approached by two governments, now at war, for the rights to his latest invention.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

## CHORLTON'S PATENT TWO SURFACE MATTRESS.

LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.



THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE UPPERMOST, AND EITHER END CAN BE PLACED AT HEAD OF BEDSTEAD.

THE TWO SPRING SURFACES DIFFER IN DEGREE OF ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[39]

## CACAO,

Dutch-Made.

## CIGARS,

Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

## WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM. HONGKONG.

## IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN, at 50 Cents per Complete Set.

## GRACA & CO..

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1043]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1230]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 56SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1082]

## 香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

In the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

**SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS,** in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.  
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

## RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

**5 1/2 PER CENT. LOAN,** free of tax, to be issued at 95.  
Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.  
Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.  
The Bonds are issued in Houbles.  
Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.  
Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1216]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE CERTIFICATE** No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18109 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
Dated 11th November, 1915.  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary. [1174]

## LOST.

**AN OLIVINE PENDANT** set in Platinum, with small Diamonds, and Turquoise, Pansy-Shaped, with Fine Platinum Chain. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid on same being returned to—  
"G."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1212]

## WANTED.

**A CHINESE GENTLEMAN** who has lately been engaged as a Clerk, Salesman (Wholesale and Retail) and General Assistant, desires an appointment in a good Firm. No objection to Canton, West River or Coast Ports.  
Apply to—  
"EXPERIENCED."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1915. [1221]

## WANTED.

**DAILY or Resident NURSE** for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—  
"E."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

of  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots.  
To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,  
ON  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by  
**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer,  
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

## The Property consists of:

**Lot 1.**—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, 1/2 Queen's Road West.  
Area 650 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$24.70.  
**Lot 2.**—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 403, Queen's Road West.  
Area 680 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$9.10.  
**Lot 3.**—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane.  
Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$13.50.  
**Lot 4.**—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street.  
Area 733 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$10.35.  
The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.  
**Lot 5.**—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 758 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 758, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 55, Second Street.  
Area 763 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$10.14.  
**Lot 6.**—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 758 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street.  
Area 792 square feet or thereabouts.  
Annual Crown rent \$10.47.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to  
**DENNIS & BOWLEY,**  
De Vaux Road Central.  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
or to  
**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

## INTIMATIONS

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$500 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum of writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—  
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and whose a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."  
be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—  
(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—  
(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "the General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 23, 30, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary. [1219]

## G. R.

## IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 25th day of October, 1915.

## CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of **SMOLLETT CAMPBELL**, Deceased.

**IN** virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby summon and cite all and every manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 26th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of **SMOLLETT CAMPBELL**, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto **ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL**, Attorney for **ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL**, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.  
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,  
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge. [1154]

## INTIMATIONS

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—  
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and whose a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."  
be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—  
(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—  
(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "the General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 128 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary. [1220]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:

(1.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "the General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(2.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 23, 30, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary. [1219]

## FOR SALE.

**DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** standing in its own grounds, situated at Tai Po, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc.  
For particulars apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

## INTIMATION

## DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

## "IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"



## JUDGE A WHISKY BY ITS HISTORY

## DEWAR'S

THE WHISKY OF YOUR FOREFATHERS.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BIRTH.

**LAMBERT**—On November 24th, on Sha-meen, the wife of L. E. LAMBERT, of a son.  
[1231]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 26th, 1915.

## THE BALKANS.

The news from the Balkans has been distinctly more cheerful during the past week, and, though the position is still very serious, it looks as if the initial advantages which Bulgaria gained by her treacherous attack have received a check.

The difficulties of transport in a mountainous country like Serbia with few good roads is a serious handicap to the invader, whose attempts to obtain command of the railway system, which runs from Belgrade to Nish and from that point bifurcates to Sofia and Constantinople in one direction and to Uskub and Salonika in the other, have only been partially successful. The movement of troops and artillery is, therefore, a slow and difficult business. At the same time, Germany's desire to get munitions through to her new ally, who is understood to be short of the proper complement of guns, is capable of realisation only by utilising the Danube, and that is a very roundabout way. In the meantime, the Serbians have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Bulgarians after a battle lasting for several days along the Nish-Leskovitz line. Indeed, the Bulgarians are said to have suffered tremendous losses and to have been so disorganised that they will be unable to resume operations in that district for some time. There have been heavy engagements, favourable to the Serbians, also, at Gallitza and Velika-plana, to the west of Nish, while on Mount Gegoratz the enemy were routed and obliged to abandon five mountain guns. Further south, the Serbians have re-occupied the Kuprula-Prilep line and are advancing to reinforce the sorely-pressed troops who are defending the Babuna Pass, while the Bulgarians, fearing envelopment, have withdrawn from Prilep.

On the French front in Macedonia all has been calm since the Bulgarians made a series of costly and ineffective counter-attacks in the direction of Kosturino. Hopes are now entertained that it may be possible for the main Serbian army to escape from the clutches of the enemy and effect a safe retreat southwards. Meanwhile the disembarkation of the Allies' forces at Salonika proceeds uninterrupted, and a Russian force of 300,000 men is said to be concentrated on the Roumano-Bulgarian frontier.

It is, perhaps, the brighter outlook in Serbia combined with the uncompromising attitude of the Allies which has cleared the political atmosphere in Greece. KING CONSTANTINE, who has hitherto stood between his subjects and their desire to discharge their duty towards Serbia, promised, at a luncheon given in honour of M. DENYS COCHIN, the French Envoy, that he would obtain the confirmation of Greece's assurances of the security of the Allied troops. As HIS MAJESTY has been the only obstacle to the active co-operation of Greece with the Allies we may be satisfied of his ability to perform this undertaking. After all, the demands made upon Greece were not very exacting. She was not asked to depart from her attitude of benevolent neutrality; on the contrary, the Allies merely sought an assurance that, in the event of their forces being driven back over the Greek frontier, no differentiation would be made between them and the Serbians. Inasmuch as they are discharging a task which Greece has shirked in defiance of her treaty obligations, there should be no difficulty in complying with their request. The shilly-shallying of the Greek Government, however, owing to the predilection of the King for the Central European Powers, made it necessary that the Allies should know exactly how they stood without further delay, and that, failing the intervention of Greece on their side in the war, the Greek Army should be demobilised as an evidence of good faith. To hasten the decision, the *Entente* Powers prohibited all shipments from their ports to Greece, and intimated that any sign of treachery would entail severe reprisals from the Fleet that was assembled at Malta.

Apparently, this display of firmness has had the desired effect upon KING CONSTANTINE, whose previous attitude is said to have been due to a conviction that the Allies would never be severe with Greece, whatever happened, while the Germans would be implacable. Unless he has made a secret compact with the KAISER, he has no excuse for not ranging himself on the side of the Allies. For, when M. VENIZELOS hesitated to aid Serbia last year he gave as his reason that the General Staff considered that Greece would be exposed to a flank attack from Bulgaria and that the communications of both countries with Salonika would be jeopardized. Now, however, the Allies are sending powerful forces to guard that flank. If Greece gave her the lead it is probable that Roumania would also declare for the Allies, in which case Germany's plan of campaign in the Balkans would collapse and the end of the war would be brought sensibly nearer.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Mr. A. H. Gillingham, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Shanghai, has received a commission in the Royal Horse Artillery.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$10 to the funds of the Hospitals from Mrs. Kinghorn.

The Yokosuka Dock, the largest in the Far East, will be completed by the end of next month. The work, says the *Japan Advertiser*, was started on July 18th, 1911, with a fund of one million and a half yen. The new dock is 800 feet long, 102 feet wide, and 40 feet deep.

The Full Court was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the Hung Shui Lun extradition case, Mr. Sharp, K.C., dealing throughout the day with the legal aspect of the case. Mr. Sharp quoted law to support his contention that directly there was a question of the aspect of the good faith of a friendly Government, the jurisdiction of that Court ceased.

The Criminal Sessions, which were to have opened on Monday, have been adjourned until Tuesday to allow of the conclusion of the action under *Habeas Corpus*. The calendar includes two charges of murder and one of attempted murder against one Chinese, and a further charge of murder and two indictments for disobeying deportation orders.

## AN EMBELLISHED STORY. MAGISTRATE'S CRITICISM OF POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in dismissing a charge of unlawful possession of opium preferred against a Chinese who had come up as a passenger on the *Yatsing* from Singapore, said that the evidence of the Chinese sergeant was obviously embellished in an endeavour to prove that the defendant was guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

The Sergeant alleged that he saw the defendant following a coolie who was carrying a trunk, a basket, and a bundle. He stopped the coolie, and asked permission of the defendant to inspect the contents of the parcels. Defendant refused, and the policeman then told him he would have to go to the Police Station. He said that defendant asked him to take tea with him, and asked him how much tea money he wanted. Defendant whispered that there was opium in the basket and trunk.

The story for the defence, which was corroborated in its main points by the coolie who was carrying the parcels, was to the effect that the receptacles containing the opium had been given the coolie for delivery by another man. Defendant denied that he knew anything about the opium.

His worship said that from the wide construction placed on the word "possession" in the Ordinance his views were that the onus was really on the defendant to satisfy him that he knew nothing about the opium. In this case he was quite satisfied, having regard to the demeanour of the defendant in the witness-box, that the opium did not belong to him.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

## MAGISTRACY MATTERS.

A Chinese shopkeeper of Queen's Road reports that early yesterday morning some person entered his shop and decamped with jewellery to the value of \$1,318, and \$193 in cash. Another shopkeeper of Queen's Road reports that he entrusted a servant with goods to the value of \$362. Both the servant and the goods are missing.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## FREIGHTS.

Important developments are taking place in the Shipping Freight Market, and in many cases create a record. The Greek Government has called home practically all its Mercantile Marine in view of the latest crisis in the Balkans, which means about 900,000 tons of shipping being removed from the Mediterranean and other Trades, while over and above this the shutting up of the Panama Canal until the end of the year, owing to a physical obstruction, has led to a large amount of shipping at either end of that waterway being held up, or which for the most part may be regarded as out of the market, at any rate, until it has been recalled or diverted. One way and another the already attenuated supply of shipping which up to a few weeks ago was carrying on the world's overseas trade, has undergone a very heavy reduction, with the result of a big advance in Chartering terms.

## DELAYS IN MARINE INSURANCE.

The difficulties under which marine insurance brokers have been labouring for some months past are clearly indicated by the long delays in issuing policies of in handing closing slips to the insurance companies. In normal times it was customary to give the closing slips to the companies when the insurances took effect; the companies then issued the policies, and received the premium on the eighth day of the following month. But this year in many cases several months have intervened between the attachment of the risk and the putting forward of the closing slips. When risks are placed with private underwriters the broker issues one policy, which is sent to all of them for signature, whereas the broker merely sends closing slips to the companies, which prepare their own policies. In both instances the underwriter has to wait for the broker, and, since quarterly settlements of premiums are common at Lloyd's as against monthly settlements among the companies, the private underwriter may have to wait longer for his money than the company. In the meantime, though the legal documents are not issued, the assured is always held covered by the underwriter or company. The obvious explanation of the delays are the serious depletion of brokers' staffs due to enlistment, and the enormous pressure of work caused by enemy aircraft insurances. The staff difficulty is gradually being remedied to some extent by the employment of temporary assistance, from which efficiency could not be expected at once, while probably the back of the aircraft business has now been broken. So brokers are now catching up their arrears, and seem to have some reasonable prospect of being able to keep abreast of their work during the next few months.—*The Times*.



# THE WAR.

## DARDANELLES ALLEGATIONS.

### SEVERE CRITICISMS.

### SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE NEAR EAST.

### DASH OF THE ITALIANS.

### THE GREEK SITUATION.

### DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.

### GERMAN SCHEMES IN CHINA.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH MARINES' TERRIBLE MARCH.

##### FROM BELGRADE TO MONASTIR.

PARIS, November 24th.

One hundred and five French marines have reached Monastir after a terrible march from Belgrade. Their equipment had to be partially abandoned, but none fell out, despite the awful conditions. They marched via Nish, Kralievo, Prizrend and Dibra, and sometimes they found it easier to slide down the mud-logged mountain-sides than to attempt to walk.

#### GERMANY AND ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

##### RUSSIAN TROOPS MAY BE PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH.

ROTTERDAM, November 24th.

Berlin continues to show uneasiness concerning Roumania's attitude, fearing that Roumania will allow the passage of Russian troops towards Bulgaria. The public are being prepared for this development.

Semi-official statements are being issued in Berlin to the effect that 300,000 Russians are concentrated on the Roumano-Bulgarian frontier.

LATER.

Further news has been issued in Berlin to the effect that the Russian armies which Germany believes are intended for use against Bulgaria have assembled; 200,000 at Odessa, and 80,000 and 70,000 at Ismail and Reni, which have been transformed into a great military centre.

#### SERBIAN HONOURS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, November 24th.

The absence of news of Rear-Admiral Troubridge and other British officers in Serbia since the Austro-German attack on Belgrade lends interest to the announcement made this evening that His Majesty the King has granted the undermentioned permission to wear honours conferred on them by the King of Serbia:—Rear Admiral Troubridge, Captain Elliot of the Marines, Lieut.-Colonel Kerr and three others.

#### SERBIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES TO SCUTARI.

PARIS, November 25th.

An official telegram from Prizrend states that the Serbian Government has moved to Scutari.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRISK FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, November 25th.

A communiqué states.—There has been brisk fighting on the Riga front, west of Lake Kangher, where the Germans were forced back. There have been minor actions near Illuski, Lake Szenton and on the Sty.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKISH POSITION CAPTURED.

##### AFTER A NIGHT MARCH.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Press Bureau announces that after a night march from Zeur, which was occupied on the 19th inst., General Townshend's division attacked the Turkish position at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, on the 22nd, and captured it after severe fighting all day, taking 800 prisoners and large quantities of arms and equipment.

Our loss was 2,000 killed and wounded. General Townshend's force and the General Headquarters bivouacked on the captured position. There were heavy counter-attacks on Tuesday night, all of which were repulsed, but want of water on the 24th necessitated a retirement to a river three to four miles below the captured position.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 24th.

A German communiqué states that Mitrovitz and Pristina have been captured by the Austrians and Germans respectively.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN PROGRESS.

##### MANY CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

ROME, November 25th.

A communiqué states.—Violent Austrians counter-attacks at Coldilana, Zagora and Oslovica were all repulsed. At one point the Austrians left 300 dead. The Italians achieved a brilliant success in the Monte and Sanmichele regions, where they captured extensive trenches and one summit. At a Church at San Martino the defenders were surrounded, and the Italians captured 514 prisoners and large quantities of supplies, munitions and war material.

Italian aeroplanes bombed Aisovizza, Aidussina and other points, and returned safely.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

##### FRENCH GAINING THE ADVANTAGE.

PARIS, November 25th.

A communiqué states.—There have been strong artillery actions in Artois, Arras station being bombarded, also at Loos. There has been an artillery duel at Soissons, in Champagne and in the Vosges. The French have obtained the advantage everywhere.

#### COMMAND OF WESTERN FORCES.

LONDON, November 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith informed Sir George Robertson that he did not consider it advisable to place the whole of the British and French forces on the Western front under one supreme commander.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE GREEK SITUATION.

##### ALLIED MINISTERS PRESENT A NOTE.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The four *entente* Ministers made a collective *demarche* to M. Skouloudis, and handed him a Note demanding Greece to define her attitude. This was immediately followed by a meeting of the Greek Cabinet.

##### NOT A SEVERE NOTE.

LATER.

The Ministers state that the *entente* Note was much less severe than was generally believed. They affirmed also that the situation was clearing, as the *entente* demands were now defined. The *entente* Powers demand assurances regarding the security of the Allied forces, which Greece has never refused.

The public are informed that the situation is developing normally, and that the *entente* *demarche* was friendly.

##### PUBLIC INFERENCES.

LONDON, November 25th.

Brief official announcements concerning the action or inaction of the Powers in reference to Greece give no explanations of the position, and the public have drawn their own inferences, which are generally to the effect that the clear determination on the part of the Allies to secure themselves against surprise, coupled with strong hints of eventual contingencies, has been effectual.

#### PARTIAL DEMOBILISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

ATHENS, November 24th.

The partial demobilisation of the Greek army is being talked about in Government circles.

#### GREECE'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

ATHENS, November 24th.

Greece's financial position is becoming difficult. There were three successive meetings of the Cabinet yesterday.

#### THE ENTENTE DEMANDS.

ATHENS, November 24th.

The King, at the luncheon which he gave in honour of Mr. Denys Cochin, the French Minister, discussed the *entente* Note and assured the French envoy that it would be favourably received and acknowledged. The friendliness of its tone would secure the confirmation of Greece's assurances in regard to the position of the Allied troops.

The Government reserves certain details for further examination. The declaration that the parts of Greece occupied by the Allies will be restituted in due course and reasonable damages paid, has favourably impressed the Government, which has friendly dispositions towards the Allies.

The document makes no time limit, but asks for a most speedy reply.

It is believed in Athens that the Government will completely accept the demands of the Allies.

#### GREEK REPLY TO NOTE.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The Government has replied to the *entente* Note. It is understood that it accepts the demand regarding no disarmament of the Allied forces, and their liberty of action in Greek territory with a view to their security, and railway and telegraph facilities.

#### SITUATION DEVELOPING FAVOURABLY.

ATHENS, November 25th.

The situation is developing so favourably that the Greek steamers held up at Malta have been released, and difficulties are no longer placed in the way of the transmission of Greek commercial cables.

#### LABOUR AND FINANCE.

LONDON, November 25th.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Runciman and Mr. McKenna will address the Trade Union Executives and officials in London on December 1st, when the latter will consider the financial position of the nation as affecting organised labour.

#### AUSTRALIA'S HARVEST.

MELBOURNE, November 25th.

The Railway Department estimates that the Victorian harvest will be 53,500,000 bushels.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

##### MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT'S CRITICISMS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the war correspondent who was with the forces in the Dardanelles, in a letter to the *Times* on Mr. Churchill's Dardanelles speech, says that we embarked on the enterprise in ignorance of the enemy's defences, believing that the *Queen Elizabeth's* guns would destroy the forts in the Narrows. He declares that the net result of the operations against the outer forts was to prove that the damage inflicted by ship's shells was relatively unimportant unless a direct hit was scored on a gun. The interval between the fall of the outer works on February 25th and the battle of March 18th was occupied in mine-sweeping with little success. Before the Fleet attempted to force the Straits the passage had to be cleared through a triple minefield below the Narrows; otherwise, there would have been a risk of an unprecedented naval disaster. This was obviously the right moment to withdraw. Lord Fisher then became sceptical of the whole enterprise. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett declares that Churchill's references to Lord Fisher are irreconcilable with the action of March 18th, which was not to attempt to force the Narrows, but merely to attempt to clear the minefield.

The *Times* says that whereas the disasters which occurred show that it would have been impossible to force the Straits that day, the Turkish official account of the attack says the damage done to the forts was practically nil. Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill wished to resume the naval attack. Apparently, Lord Fisher and the Naval and Military authorities on the spot saved the Fleet from an unparalleled disaster.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett adds that throughout March 18th the *Queen Elizabeth* was a long way up the Straits amongst drifting mines, one of which actually knocked out the *Isferible* of the same division and on the same alignment.

#### LORD DERBY AND THE DARDANELLES.

##### A FIERCE DENOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, November 25th.

Lord Derby, speaking at the Stock Exchange, fiercely denounced, amid continuous cheers, Lord St. Davids and Lord Ribblesdale for their speeches in the House of Lords, and gave the lie direct, from his personal knowledge, of the allegations against the Headquarters Staff. Referring to Lord Ribblesdale's statement about General Monro's report of the Dardanelles, Lord Derby said that the man who gave information to the enemy went by an ugly name, and he affirmed that though he himself was at the War Office he had heard nothing of what Lord Ribblesdale spoke of as common knowledge. He demanded to know who was the second traitor giving this information. Lord Derby concluded by remarking that he was starting an appeal for the support of his scheme, especially in the next three weeks, not only for the sake of mere numbers but on account of their moral effect upon the Allies and their enemies. They were endeavouring to do under voluntarism what Germany had done under conscription in forty years.

#### THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

LONDON, November 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith affirmed that the Government would not hesitate to adopt the means they thought proper and effective to impress upon every class of the community the need for rigorous economy.

#### LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

50,000 MORE MEN.

MELBOURNE, November 24th.

The Commonwealth has decided to raise an additional 50,000 men, bringing the Australian contribution by June up to 300,000 men.

The Hon. Thomas Hughes states that the new contingent will be raised voluntarily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN SCHEMES IN CHINA.

##### ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE REBELLION IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 24th.

The *Times*' Peking correspondent states that the sinister character of the efforts of Germans in China to cause a rebellion in India is attested by the discovery of a practice that has been in vogue for some time of forwarding to India, from Shanghai, proclamations calling on Moslems to make a Holy War against Britain.

The Proclamations have been written in Arabic and signed by the Sultan of Turkey, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and Enver Pasha, and have been conveyed to India in false-bottomed trunks.

#### GERMAN AGENTS IN AMERICA.

##### AN IMPORTANT NEW YORK TRIAL COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, November 25th.

A most important trial in connection with the activities of German agents has begun, five officials and employees of the Hamburg America Linie being accused of attempting to supply German warships from United States ports.

The Prosecutor, in addressing the jury, charged Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attaché, with directing the chartering and loading of vessels to supply German warships, and directing an expenditure of \$750,000 therefore. He said that he would show that the conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. \$300,000 was the amount spent in San Francisco in the supplying and chartering of the three ships which met the cruiser *Leipzig* and perhaps the *Dresden*. Altogether, sixteen or seventeen ships were used to carry supplies to these warships. The Prosecutor said the defendants rode rough-shod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if they were mere "scraps of paper."

LATER.

At the resumption of the trial of the Hamburg-American officials, Captain Falkenberg stated that he conveyed 2,000 tons of coal, and a large amount of provisions on a steamer flying the American flag to German warships soon after the outbreak of war.

Counsel for the defence acknowledged that Herr Hapag had spent a million dollars in chartering, supplying and coaling vessels for the relief of German cruisers.

#### SITUATION IN INDIA.

##### SUBSTANTIALLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, November 18th (2).

[Received Nov. 25th 9.35 p.m.]

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall, who asked regarding unfavourable reports respecting India whether there was any information, as to these being of enemy origin, Mr. Austin Chamberlain said: I do not know to what reports the hon. member refers, therefore I am unable to offer an opinion as to their origin. As regards the general condition in India, the information I have is that it is substantially satisfactory. Such difficulties as have arisen had their origin in movements outside India or in an effort by a small group of extremists who do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of the people, and many of whom are fugitives from justice. In northern India, where concerted attempts have been made by members of an anti-British Association, with headquarters in the United States, to disturb the peace, tamper with the troops and upset the Government, the active loyalty of the people has been shown by the resistance which they have voluntarily offered, and by the aid which they gave the Civil Power. My information is that the Raj have the situation well in hand.

#### GERMAN FABRICATIONS.

LONDON, November 19th (1).

[Received Nov. 25th 9.15 p.m.]

Another story circulated by the German Press for the benefit of neutral countries is that of the deposition of a Nizam by his people. The India Office to-day publishes a categorical denial of the statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EXHAUSTING GERMANY.

##### COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRIES CEASE.

LONDON, November 25th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the cotton spinning and weaving industries of Germany are practically no more, and no materials can be obtained except for army purposes.

#### ATTACKS ON SIR JOHN FRENCH.

##### DENOUNCED IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Marlborough denounced the fierce attacks on Field Marshal Sir John French who, he said, was endeared both to his own and the French officers. He was a fighting man with the heart and energy of a schoolboy.

Lord Selborne endorsed this tribute in the fullest possible manner.

#### JAPANESE COTTON TRADE.

##### QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Sir John Rees regarding the increase in exports of raw cotton from India to Japan, and of the imports of cotton and piece goods to India from Japan, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had no information that the Japanese Government gives bounties in respect to these exports. If Sir John Rees had proof he would be glad to have it.

#### ALLIES' OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Lloyd George was engaged at the Ministry of Munitions all day, having a conference with representatives of the French, Russian and Italian Governments.

It is understood that the co-ordination of the munition output of the Allies was again discussed.

#### BELGIUM'S REIGN OF TERROR.

PARIS, November 25th.

Mlle. Reukin, sister of the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has been arrested at Brussels. She has devoted herself, since the beginning of the war, to assisting the wives and children of Belgian soldiers.

#### AGRICULTURE AND RECRUITING.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Lords, when discussing agricultural recruiting, Lord Lansdowne said that agriculture was a basic industry the collapse of which it was impossible to contemplate. The Government realised the urgency of the matter, and had endeavoured to prevent exhaustive depletion.

#### DUTCH COLONIES.

##### MINISTER'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

THE HAGUE, November 25th.

The Colonial Minister, Dr. Th. B. Pleyte was taken ill during the debate on the Colonial estimates, and the President adjourned the debate indefinitely.

LATER.

The Colonial Secretary had just denounced a vote of confidence on his religious policy in the East Indies, and was defending that policy when he fainted. He was afterwards taken home in a motor-car.

#### MR. CHURCHILL IN THE TRENCHES.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. Winston Churchill is attached to the Grenadier Guards and is now doing his first spell in the trenches.

#### I.S.C. SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir John Rees, who asked whether more Indian Civil Service scholarships would be awarded in circumstances similar to those of the scholar Hardyal, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he was not prepared to suggest that all scholarships should be suspended because one scholar had turned out ill.

#### INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

LONDON, November 25th.

In the House of Commons the Indian Civil Service Bill was not amended in Committee, and afterwards passed the third reading.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 25th.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Francis Ellis C.M.G., a former Governor of North Borneo, and Governor-Agent of the Western Province of Ceylon; and of the Hon. Sir Schomberg Mc. Donnell, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Secretary to H. M. Office of Works.


[NAVAL SERVICE.]

#### FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 64.50.



**WATERBURY'S**  
**JOHNSTONE'S**  
 "SQUARE BOTTLE"  
 WHISKY.  
 UNVARIED FOR OVER  
 150 YEARS.  
 THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
 1745.  
 BEWARE OF  
 IMITATIONS.  
 SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
 LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
 and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**CHAPOTEAU'S**  
**MORRHUOL**  
  
 Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.  
 Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.  
 Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.  
 Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules, said by all chemists.

**No Household**  
 can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is the most precious possession, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety is given on this account to parents and domestic life, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home should be without them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by them.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/11 (56 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).

**Convalescence.**  
 During convalescence SCOTT'S is invaluable. It creates appetite, aids food assimilation, provides ideal nourishment and leads to quick recovery. The rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of glorious health are quickly attained by taking this pure combination of the world's finest cod liver oil with tonic hypophosphites.

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**  
 SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

## Be Fat—Not Funny



PUT ON FIRM, HEALTHY FLESH WHERE EVERY OUNCE WILL COUNT.

If women and men only knew the pity, the gibes and the ridicule, that pinched cheeks, scrawny chests and scarecrow figures make, they would certainly do something to add flesh to their bones, and round out their figures.

Even thin people that see this announcement know that this is the truth. If thin, and so-called skinny people only knew that their lack of weight is caused by a lack of the system to turn the food they eat into firm, hard flesh they would not lose all hope.

It is a simple act to make flesh, provided you do it in a perfectly natural manner. The food you eat and the water you drink contain every quality that goes to make flesh, but if the digestive juices, the stomach and the digestive canal do not take out of this food everything that the system demands, then of course the body is impoverished, and draws upon what little flesh you have for the nourishment it needs.

One of the greatest successes in flesh building ever known is now having much success in the Far East. Almost every state and country has had within the last few months ample proof of the power of this flesh builder. It is nothing more or less than a little tablet, prepared after the most scientific and natural means. It does not contain harmful or worthless drugs; you do not have to tear down one part of your system to build up another, but all you have to do is to carry a few of these tablets in your pocket or your purse; eat what you will and when you will; take two of these tablets, and the food you eat with the aid of the tablets will go into your system in good, rich blood to make firm, healthy flesh.

Don't diet or gorge yourself; don't walk and exercise yourself and exhaust your already weakened vital forces, but do the very best thing that nature does in all animal life—put into the system the things that the system craves.

These little tablets are sold under the name of Sargol tablets. They are harmless, and yet powerful. No matter what the condition of your stomach, they will lend themselves readily and do their work properly without any ill effects.

A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

### WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 10.41 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has weakened. It is still central over Japan.

A depression appears to have formed over S.E. Mongolia and a new anti-cyclone over China.

Pressure has decreased slightly in southern districts.

The southern depression is now central to the Pelawan.

Fresh monsoon along the coast and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISPERIOR. FORTCAST

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N. winds, fresh fair.

Formosa Channel { N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

South coast of China between { The same as Hongkong and Laroucas. { No. 1.

South coast of China between { The same as Hongkong and Hainan. { No. 1.

### HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 25th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer .....	30.09	30.11	30.04
Temperature .....	72	60	71
Humidity .....	62	69	53
Wind Direction ...	NNE	NNW	North
Force .....	2	1	3
Weather .....	b	b	b
Rain .....			

Highest open air Temperature on 24th = 73

Lowest open air Temperature on 24th = 61

### HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th November to 2nd December.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	Time	Height
Fri.	26	No Infr.	high 7 5	Fri.	26	No Infr.	low 6 37
Satur.	27	No Infr.	high 7 5	Satur.	27	No Infr.	low 6 37
Sun.	28	No Infr.	high 7 5	Sun.	28	No Infr.	low 6 37
Mon.	29	No Infr.	high 7 5	Mon.	29	No Infr.	low 6 37
Tue.	30	No Infr.	high 7 5	Tue.	30	No Infr.	low 6 37
Wed.	1	No Infr.	high 7 5	Wed.	1	No Infr.	low 6 37
Thurs.	2	No Infr.	high 7 5	Thurs.	2	No Infr.	low 6 37

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th November A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	7 a.	30.35	—	—	SSW	1	—
Nemuro	5 a.	30.36	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Ishigaki	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Choshi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Wakatsuki	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hangchow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Peccadores	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Whow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	SSW	1	—</



CHANGES WROUGHT BY  
THE WAR.

## THUMBNAILED SKETCH OF LONDON.

What scenes at all the points where the cars stop for a few seconds to "take up" or to "set down"! What frantic struggles at Tottenham Court-road, at Oxford-circus, opposite the "Piccadilly," at the corner of Arlington-street, and at Hyde Park-corner! Would-be passengers fight for places in the vehicles; and it is a fact that the most obstreperous of the strikers are young women and girls! Against them the poor male has not an off-chance.

These fair Amazons have been often seen to push unhappy men off the foot-board and put him in what they evidently deem his right position—the gutter! As for politeness, it is a minus quantity. One can imagine that the patriotic invaders are imbued with the patriotic feeling that all the opposite sex, cotogenerators and kindred, ought to be in khaki, pounding or sniping the Huns in Pleadly and Flanders. That is a righteous sentiment up to a point, but there is a limit to it.

## UNDER THE COLONNAD.

Part of Piccadilly being still "up," cars going westward now stop almost opposite Dover-street, known in "high society" as Petticoat-lane; and thus it happens that the destitute (so to call them) find a refuge under the colonnade of the stately "Ritz," until the moment arrives for the attempted boarding of "No. 19," or, as the famous medico ("Gladstone's doctor") phrased it, "its equivalent."

## CHANGE IN HABITS.

The observant Londoner cannot fail to have noticed the amazing changes in our habits and customs since the August of last year. In these fourteen—verging on fifteen—months the social fabric has been *bouleversé*. Nothing is as it was. Life is altogether new.

Jack's as good as his master, and Jill is queen of the land; or very nearly so; and it was written that this would be so in the classic pages of "Maga," fully twenty years ago. (Let no one say after this that Flâneurs do not verify their quotations, or are afraid, on occasion, to cite them.)

## MIXED ORILLS.

Take your place, if you can find one, in any of the newer restaurants, the reputable ones, of which there are, happily, so many, and you may find yourself next to Miranda and Marguerite of "the chorus," or the ballet, and faced by a fashionable *modiste* and her attendant nymph, or by a "titled lady," and her husband or son. "Swells" from clubland are not lacking at these resorts, where they find appetizing fare at 50 per cent. less than at the more modish places.

Comely damsel minister to the "clients" wants, and are respectful without being servile. Such a change from the German and Austrian—yets, very many of the latter—surged between the wind and your nobility, and superciliously watched your exit if you had failed to give them the lavish "tip" which they had been counting upon.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND FRATERNITY." Perhaps the greatest change of all observable since last autumn is to be found in the attitude towards each other of the "classes" and "masses." As the motor-bus in which you may happen to be a penny or three-halfpenny rider from Sloane-street to Piccadilly-circus passes one, or other of the clubs—the "Cavalry," the Junior Constitutional, or the Naval and Military—a gallant officer, a captain or a colonel, "boards" the vehicle and "planks down" his penny as if to the manner born.

Could you, in the early summer of '14, have imagined Staff officers and others of the military *élite* composedly seating themselves in a "common bus" side by side with the "vulgar herd," as they used to be called?

## AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

STATE SOCIALISM LIKELY TO  
CONTINUE.

Speaking at the London School of Economics on the social situation at the close of the war, Mr. J. A. Hobson said that we must expect a period of considerable domestic trouble if economic events were allowed to take their unhindered course.

Soldiers dumped down again into civil life would not bring back habits of contentment, discipline, and deference to those in authority. It had never been easy for civil society to reabsorb and assimilate discharged soldiers. Our problem would be particularly difficult, for those men would have been nourished not on the mere name of voluntary service, but would have imbibed habits of independent judgment, individual criticism, and even of advanced personal dignity from that consciousness of the part they had played in saving the country. He saw in such men centres of discontent, even of political revolution, if economic circumstances and strong class government barred their path.

One inevitable legacy of the war would be a permanent enlargement of the economic functions of the State. Though some of the encroachments of the Government upon private enterprise, and some of the public control over capital and labour exercised during the war would doubtless be revoked, it was pretty certain that what was understood by State Socialism would be found to have made definite and lasting advances in several directions. It could hardly be supposed that the public regulation imposed upon our railroad and our financial machinery would be simply swept away, leaving these highly-organized public services to the unchecked control of private owners, or that the other great regulated trade would simply swing back into their former conditions.

FRENCH ASSAULT AT  
TAHURE.

## GENERAL JOFFRE'S OBJECT.

The famous African battalion known as "the Naughty Boys," which is composed of ex-prisoners, led the assault at Tahure. As usual, when a desperate enterprise was afoot, the men sprang forward a few seconds after the artillery fire ceased. They found that the barbed entanglements had been broken down, but they met a cruel rifle and machine-gun fire. Despite losses, however, the line never faltered when once it was at grips with the foe. The Africans speedily finished off an entire German battalion. Thousands of the enemy were buried in the ruins of a village and in the trenches. The French artillery did not leave a square yard untouched.

Von Heeringen immediately realised the seriousness of the disaster, and initiated a series of furious onslaughts, which were carried out with massed formations. These broke before a withering French artillery and machine-gun fire, as did furious counter-attacks at Navarin Farm. A desperate struggle for the German second line proved that the Germans cannot be driven out of France at a single stroke. Nevertheless, although slow, the business of extracting the Germans from their bomb-proof shelters, sometimes 30 feet deep, proceeds steadily. The very perfection of trenches often turns to the disadvantage of the defenders, as many have been caught like rats in a trap. In the recent attacks the dash of the French infantry was so impetuous that the Germans had no time to get away from their dug-outs.

The public are now realising that General Joffre does not intend to make a general assault, and, instead, he is attacking selected points, thus disorganising the enemy's line, with the view of finally piercing it. General Joffre has brought up many batteries of heavy artillery, and has accumulated many millions of shells, while all his transports are spending in order to ensure a sufficient supply of ammunition. Finally the French armies destined to attack have been cured of trench stalemate by leave and steady drilling.

## GERMANS' ABJECT TERROR.

The majority of the prisoners taken by our troops state that abject terror made many Germans weep for relief when they were captured. Some were found chained to broken machine-guns. The village is in ruins, but a vast labyrinth of underground cement communication trenches honeycombed with galleries. The Germans massed their artillery in the redoubts and the French pushed their infantry attacks on both sides of the German position until they commanded the village and hill on three sides. The French artillery was able to prepare the way for the final hill assault. There is now only some wooded country between the French and the coveted German supply railway.

Another account of the assault. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports:—The capture of the Butte of Tahure is most important. The French took the village with comparative ease, and before daylight they crossed the Dornieuse.

The men clambered up the sharp chalk slope, despite a brisk fire from machine-guns and rifles and in the face of concealed wire entanglements. Finally they established themselves on the summit 300 ft. high. The Butte of Tahure commands the valleys and lower hills for some distance on either side. Whether or not the French Artillery commands the Bazan-court-Challenger railway is not clear, as there is a wooded hillside between; but it is certain that the railway is threatened. The next German line to the northward means a retreat of 10 miles.

## BARONET "JOHN BULL."

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR OSWALD  
MOSLEY.

The death, suddenly, was announced last month at the age of 87, of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Abingworth, Thakeham.

Sir Oswald was the modern personification of the old-fashioned John Bull country squire, who till recently figured in the really Christmas Christmas annuals in their sporting pink. He not only looked but dressed and acted the part, being at the same time one of the most despotic of feudalists and the kindest of landlords. He engaged in expensive litigation to prove his family's right to an aisle at the parish church at Rolleston, Burton-on-Trent, where the family seat is situated. It was contended that his family had been entitled to the exclusive use of 72 seats since 1615. The matter was compromised by the issue of a faculty allowing him 58 of the seats. In this and other disputes his chief antagonists were Canon Tyrwhitt, who, with the aid of the Board of Education, won over the question of the village school, but was worsted over the water-supply to the rectory, having to sink a well to get his water.

Sir Oswald wore a low-crowned beaver hat, because his father, the third baronet, and his father before him wore one. Like them, also, he went on the "grand tour" after leaving Eton, and when in 1890 he came into the family estates and a fortune of half a million he brought to their administration a sound and practical knowledge of every side of the hand. In 1910 his action in supplying the village folk at Rolleston with loaves baked from stone-ground wholemeal attracted wide attention. He said he himself always had his bread baked in the good old way, and wished the villagers to benefit from having the most nutritious form of bread. Only last May he bought a new house and his own son and heir, Captain Oswald Mosley, for an account of the latter's stewardship at Rolleston Hall, but the matter was settled out of court.

## WORK FOR THE TROOPS.

## SCHEME OF GENERAL CONTROL.

A central organization, the formation of which was foreshadowed by the Army Council recently, has now been completed to co-ordinate and regulate all voluntary work for the supply of comforts and luxuries for the troops. This step will be cordially welcomed in view of the coming winter, by the various wartime associations and their thousands of workers who are unsparring of time and energy and only desire that their efforts shall not be misapplied or wasted in consequence of overlapping.

A diagram accompanying a circular letter which has been issued by Colonel Sir Edward Ward, who has been appointed Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, shows at a glance how country and city associations, with depôts, will be affiliated to local branches, which in turn will be linked up with the depôt in county, town, or city, as the case may be. These larger depôts, again, will be connected, through the medium of the central organization at Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W., with the Army Ordnance Depôts, hospitals, and other destinations ordered by the Director-General of Voluntary Organizations.

Lords Lieutenant, Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts and other officials to whom the circular-letter has been sent, are requested to take the necessary steps to assemble the individual workers and organizations in their areas into groups of sufficient size to admit of official "recognition," and, where necessary, further to group these bodies into larger formations suitable to local conditions. Official "recognition" will be granted by the War Office to all organizations embraced by the scheme, and will carry the right to publish the words "Approved by the War Office." Such recognition will also entitle an association to free conveyance of its completed articles from its local sub-depôt to the county or city depôt of its area, and thence to its destination.

Apart from the encouragement and actual increase of output which may be expected to result from this latest step towards mobilizing the national resources to the best advantage, the tide of wasted energy which has been so noticeable in the past should be stemmed. Instances have been painfully familiar of articles—useful in themselves, but unnecessary at the moment—made by eager hands which would have been better employed in obeying the instructions of an organizing head rather than the unguided dictates of a willing heart.

The War Office has granted recognition to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild as a separate organization and her Majesty has further graciously approved of the surgical branch of the guild (Central Depôt, St. Marylebone War Hospital Supply Depôt, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.), acting as the depôt for supplying patterns for surgical supplies.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Central Council of War Hospital Supply Depôts and Work Guilds are the only authorized bodies for providing standardized patterns for hospital services.

Whereas it is not intended in any way to interfere with the work of the existing organizations above mentioned, it is hoped through the Central Office to supplement and extend the great work already accomplished by these three societies in connection with hospital services. They have volunteered to co-operate with the Central Organization in order to secure the best results with a minimum of expenditure both in money and labour which is so essential in existing circumstances.

Further it should be noted that the War Office has no desire to interfere with the patriotic efforts of those who have at the request of commanding officers done so much to provide comforts for individual troops with which they are personally connected, and it is the wish of the Army Council that this particular branch of voluntary effort should not be disturbed. They hope, however, that the efforts of the workers after they have completed the requirements of the particular corps will be devoted to co-operation with their county branches under the central organization.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED ON  
SIBERIAN TRAIN.GERMAN SPIES OR ESCAPED  
OFFICERS?

HARBIN, November 18.

A wire from Tientsin states that on the night of the 15th while a southward bound mail train was crossing Nonni Bridge the chief conductor noticed a passenger in Chinese attire looking out of the window in the corridor of a coach. He questioned the man owing to his suspicious attitude. The latter refused to answer either in Chinese or Russian. Thereupon the conductor removed the man's headgear, revealing the fact that he had light coloured hair, though his face was darkened. General d'armes were called and the train was searched with the result that a further three passengers in Chinese dress were discovered, all having fair hair. They refused to speak and remained absolutely mute. All four were arrested and detained at Tientsin. Two possessed tickets taken at Manchouli and two at Hailar. An investigation is proceeding. It is surmised that they are German spies, or escaped German officers.

## AN ESPIONAGE CASE.

The Public Prosecutor recently retained from Tientsin where two Germans who, hitherto, have been residing in the Chinese city, on entering the railway settlement were arrested. Two Russians there are now being tried for espionage.

Owing to the numerous escapes of German officers and prisoners of war and also the activity of German agents in north Manchuria countless rumours are spreading. The Russian authorities, however, are uniting in taking energetic steps to prevent outrages and to safeguard the Trans-Siberian Railway.—Reuter.

THE THREATENED PORT OF  
RIGA.

## WHY IT IS OF SUCH IMPORTANCE.

Riga is one of the places which the Germans are determined to secure for themselves, and the Russians have already shown that they mean to defend the place if they can.

Riga forms an important strategic point. A Dutchman residing in the city has sent the following interesting notes on the port to a Rotterdam contemporary:—Riga is one of Russia's largest ports. It is the most important port of Europe for the export of timber, and also has a vast export trade of flax, grain and other articles. It is not open throughout the year, as is Libau, but is, however, only closed for a comparatively short period, much shorter than Perna and Kronstadt, not to speak of Archangel.

At the outbreak of war large quantities of goods of all kinds, were waiting for export on the quays of Riga; but export was then out of the question. It may be taken for granted that for some time past these goods have been finding their way into the interior, but it would seem impossible to get all into safety, especially as there is a lack of labour. Practically all the timber, to the value of 10 to 15 millions of roubles, has been left at Riga so far. Probably, if it should prove impossible to hold the city, the whole quantity will be set on fire to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, reading at Riga state that the Russians have placed barrels of petroleum amongst the piles of timber.

Riga, however, possesses a flourishing industry, which will stand the Germans in good stead if they capture the city. The famous Provodnik rubber works, which are well known in this country also, are only one instance out of many.

At Riga, the seat of the Governor of Lithuania, more than one third of the population are German, another third are Letts, whilst the remaining third is composed of Russians, Lithuanians and Poles. It has a municipal theatre, where performances are given exclusively in German, both plays and operas. This theatre, which included even Richard Wagner amongst its orchestra directors, has reached a high degree of excellence. Even at the sittings of the Municipal Council German was, before the war, the official language. Riga has six German papers as against four or five Lettish and two Russian papers.

The Lettish population includes chiefly labourers. These people, who are Socialists almost without an exception, have reached a far higher degree of education than the Russian labourers. They are fond of reading and study and thus give many self-made men to the world. Although they dislike Russia, they are far from cordially inclined towards the German element. Their ideal is a Lettish republic.

The Russian part of the population is largely composed of officials and labourers. They also have their municipal theatre. It is a remarkable fact that no Baltic German or Lett would take it into his head to visit this theatre, and that no Russian would think of attending the other.

Riga numbers some 400,000 inhabitants, who for the greater part have left the city. Self evidently it was almost exclusively the German element which remained, and these no doubt would cordially welcome the invaders and assist them in every way. Thus Riga is of the utmost value as a point of support for a possible winter campaign, the more so as it has spacious modern barracks and hospitals.

## 75'S WORK LIKE MACHINE-GUNS.

A correspondent at British Headquarters describes the German failure on 8th October, and a considerable portion of the German casualties as due to the 75's, which worked like machine-guns. The British accounted for a huge number.

An account supplied by the Commander of the battalion at the chalk-pit North of Hill 70 is probably typical of the whole engagement. The attack was preceded by over five hours' bombardment. Then the Germans came over the crest of the ridge 130 yards distant, shoulder to shoulder in four waves, affording a magnificent target. The Battalion opened fire and the attack was checked. The Artillery reopened on the Germans, lying down or crawling back to their line, and also gradually asserted its superiority over the German Artillery, which ceased fire.

## THE WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE

Soon after reaching the age of forty almost every woman has reason to grow anxious about her health.

This time of trial, with its attacks of faintness and palpitation, fits of terrible depression, violent headaches and back pains, needless fears and emotions, is rightly dreaded by the weaker sex, but, with proper care, no serious ill-effects will arise. At this turning point of life Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a helping hand to many thousands of distressed women who were fighting a hopeless battle against sickle health and waning strength.

The best help for any woman who has reached the "fateful forties" is the health-help given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have a valuable strengthening effect, arising from the fact that they reinforce the blood supply, enriching and purifying it. In doing so they help to nourish the starved overtaxed nerves and give new strength to the vital organs. By this natural process all pains and weaknesses are completely dispelled and a better, happier condition of health and spirits arises.

Lose no time: start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day and begin to get well. Most doctors sell them, or direct from Dr. Williams' Co., 90, Spencehouse Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$9, post free.

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* TJITAROEM...	JAVAKAMASSAR	29th Nov.	6th Dec.	JAPAN
* TJIPANAS...	MANILA & JAVA	3rd Dec.	—	—

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[8]

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		1916.	1916.	
ARAKAN...	JAVA	7th Jan.	9th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI...	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN...	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.	do.
TJIKEMBRANG...	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.	do.

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MANAGING AGENTS.

[1154]

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CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

[585]

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,235, Geo. W. Eddy, 24th November—Shanghai—21st November, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CITY OF BOMBAY, British str., 3,355, John Rhind, 24th November—Shanghai—21st November, General—Bank Line.  
DAIJIN, Norwegian str., 997, H. J. Salvesen, 25th November—Hoihow—23rd November, Salt—Order.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, McKenzie, 25th November—Singapore—18th November, General—Chinese.  
LOKANG, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cairne, 25th November—Haiphong—23rd November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SHANTUNG, British str., from Canton.  
SZECHUEN, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cairne, 25th November—Wuhu—26th November, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE

DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., for Hoihow.  
FRITHOF, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.  
SUNGKANG, British str., for Hoihow.

## DEPARTURES.

ANHUI, British str., for Canton.  
HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., for Canton.  
KAIKO MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
LYCAON, British str., for Yokohama.  
NANKIN, British str., for Shanghai.  
SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.  
SOMIC MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
STRONBUE, British str., for Balikpapan.  
WAKARA MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
WIMBLEDON, Brit. str., for Chingwantao.  
YUSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. Taiyuan left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine ports, on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about December 6th.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
Hsinang, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong on 1st December.  
Fooksang, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong on 27th November.  
Kunsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 6th December.  
Hoping, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong on 28th November.  
Cheongking, from Weihaiwei, is due in Hongkong on 28th November.

## VESSELS ON THE WERT

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1202]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1203]

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Captain J. I. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 2nd December, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s str. "MALWA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the str. "KANGAROO," due in London about the 17th Jan. 1916.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—  
S. V. D. PARR,  
For Superintendant at  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1915. [1]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Dec., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL	KIOTO	Brit. str.	—	Smith	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th Dec.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th Dec.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CROIX	French str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Dec., at Noon
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SWATOW VIA KHELOU, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st Dec., at Noon
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Dec., at Noon
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	KAIFUKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th Dec.
AN "RAK" VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	INVERLODY	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	CHINA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	ARAKAN	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th Jan.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHIKYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AUDENHAM	Jap. str.	—	—	GRUB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Dec., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SHIRAZ	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th Dec.
JAPAN	TITANIC	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NIHKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	CHONGSHING	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	WONGHONG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBÉ & MOJI	POKESANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUENHANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 4th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMI	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PENANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ATKINS	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 13th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NOYARA	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Dec.
TAMBOUL & KEELEUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW & AMOY & FOOCHOW	WONGHONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAICHING	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAITAN	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 3rd Dec., at 2 P.M.
MANILA & CEBU ILOILO	CHINESEA	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Dec., at 3 P.M.
LOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT SWAN, PENANG & COLOMBO	NO. 2 EUROPA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-day, at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SUBANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Dec.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TITANIC	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th Dec., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SALAMIS	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	To-morrow.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 26th Jan.
HAIPHONG & HOIHOW	LOKANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW VIA HAIPHONG	MAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Dec., at 8 A.M.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Dec., at Noon.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	DATE	TIME
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUEZANG"	Saturday, 27th Nov.	3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 27th Nov.	Noon
MANILA	"YUENHANG"	Saturday, 27th Nov.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 30th Nov.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBÉ & MOJI	"FOKSANG"	Tuesday, 30th Nov.	4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 2nd Dec.	8 A.M.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 3rd Dec.	10 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Friday, 3rd Dec.	10 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 4th Dec.	3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 9th Dec.	Noon

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUNTSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENHANG," "KWONGSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kodat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMEWARD.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 4th December. Connecting with "SUEZANG" FROM COLOMBO: 18th December.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

OPERATING

S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons.

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.

The Popular Trans-Pacific Liner "CHINA" will leave Hongkong on or about 4th December, 1915, for NAGASAKI and thence DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, offering special facilities for quick service across the Pacific.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to—

O. H. RITTER,

AGENT,

PRINCES BUILDING,

105 HONG KONG STREET.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915. 1225

## SHIPPING IN PORT

## STEAMERS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,885, I. Noma, 23rd November—Seattle, 19th October, General and Flour—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 9,183, K. Hori, 19th November—Manila, 16th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jaa. Doyle, 10th November—Port Paravai, 7th November, Cement Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
CHUNGKING, British str., 1,311, E. Monkman, 16th November—Swatow 17th November—Butterfield & Swire.  
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 998, T. Komishi, 22nd November—Haiphong 20th November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 998, Saito, 24th November—Swatow 23rd November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
DAYLIGHT, British barque, 3,599, Chartis Anderson, 14th November—Shanghai 9th November, General—Standard Oil Co.  
DROMEDARIAN, British barque, 1,620, A. Watt, 20th November—New York 30th July, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
HAINAN, British str., 941, A. H. Stewart, 24th November—Swatow 23rd November, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.  
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, Jueen, 24th November—Hong Kong 21st November, Coal—Thoresen & Co.  
HONGKONG, British str., 2,000, Van Egdom, 24th November—Amoy 23rd November, General—Chinese.  
HSINCHANG, Chinese str., Wm. Munroe, 24th November—Tientsin 17th November, General—Chinese.  
KWONGHANG, British str., Richard, 21st November—Shanghai 18th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LYCAON, British str., 4,514, J. Walker, 24th November—Liverpool 15th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
MAUSANG, British str., 1,483, G. H. Aleock, 19th November—Sandakan 13th November, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MIDDLEHAM, British str., 2,899, F. Griffiths, 18th November—Manila 13th November—Dodwell & Co.  
MONTAGUE, British str., 3,953, A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., 14th November—Vancouver, B.C., 17th October, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
NAGAYA, British str., 2,950, A. B. Garwood, 23rd November—Yokohama 16th November, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Agents, Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1119]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

## THE Steamship

"KAIFUKU MARU"

About the 10th December.

For Freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Agents, Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1200]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods







